

EAST INDIANS ARE GIVEN SHARE IN RULING LAND

Conditions Auspicious for Working Out Plan Being Developed by Great Britain.

GOOD EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

Lord Islington Says One-Third of Total Area and One-Fifth of Population Are Under Administration of Ruling Princes.

LONDON, May 28.—Conditions never before so auspicious for the development of the plan to give the inhabitants of India a larger share in the government of their vast empire, Lord Islington, Under-Secretary for India, declared to the Associated Press correspondent. The first-hand information supplied by Lord Islington was intended to dispel the mystification prevailing in some quarters over the loyalty of India to Great Britain during the great war.

Lord Islington, as Sir John Poynder Dickson-Poynder, was a talented administrator before being raised to the peerage, in 1910. He is perhaps the best authority in public life to-day on the subject of India. He was president of the Royal Commission on the Public Services in India, is a former Governor of New Zealand, and as recently as a year ago was Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, in which capacity his knowledge of India again proved a great asset to the British empire.

One of the interesting subjects discussed by Lord Islington concerned American missionaries in India, some of whom have reported unfavorably and others adversely regarding British rule there. He paid a pleasing tribute to the accomplishments of these Americans, and said he was glad to note that their number was increasing.

Lord Islington emphasized the effectiveness of the complete system of education now provided in India. This instruction is free, but not compulsory, and extends through all the villages and towns and cities for children of all ages, including those in universities.

Both the extent and the character of so-called sedition in India had been exaggerated by those who had had no opportunity of knowing conditions intimately, Lord Islington declared.

ARE GIVEN SHARE IN MANAGEMENT OF AFFAIRS

"People who speak of the emancipation of India, and the need for autonomous rule are usually those who know the least of what is being done there," said Lord Islington. "They don't know even the outline of how far self-government has actually been carried, that for a century past it has been Great Britain's declared policy to give the Indian people a larger share in the management of public affairs, and to educate them for this purpose, until to-day about one-third of the total area and one-fifth of the population of 325,000,000 persons are under the direct administration, not of the government of India, but of the ruling princes and chiefs, who make their own laws, levy their own taxes, and appoint their own judges and officials. Thus in these vast territories the administration is Indian."

"Then, again, these critics seem to leave out of account the vast work that is constantly going on to promote the active association of the governed with the government, such as, for instance, that affecting British India. As the people become better educated, more and more Indians have been employed in the government service, being given higher and higher posts. For years entrance to the Indian civil service has been by competitive examination for both Englishmen and Indians. These examinations are held in England, and conducted in such a way, of course, that the best equipped men, regardless of origin, get the positions. Indians have progressed so well in taking their responsibility in government that they have been admitted to the councils of the Viceroy and governors."

The development in this respect has been especially marked since the constitutional reforms of 1909, associated with the names of Lord Morley and Lord Minto. By these reforms the legislative councils of India, of which there are now ten (one attached to the central government and one to each of the big provinces), were enlarged greatly and their functions materially extended. The size of the councils was nearly trebled. In place of thirty-nine elected members there are now more than 120, and, whereas the electorates of the old councils had only the right to recommend the candidate of their choice for appointment by the head of the government, an elected member of the new council sits as of right.

PRIVILEGE OF ELECTING REPRESENTATIVES GRANTED

"Not only are administrative bodies permitted to elect representatives to the councils, but the privilege has been granted also to the land-holding and commercial communities, to the universities and to special Mohammedan electorates. Under the old regulations officials were in a majority in every council, now there must be a non-official majority in all of the provincial councils, while in Bengal and Bihar-Orissa

the elected members are in a majority over official and nominated non-official members combined. In the Viceroy's council an official majority is retained.

"The legislative councils are no longer confined to making laws. Members now have a voice in settling the budget of the year, not merely in criticizing it after it has been settled; they have the right of putting questions to the executive government, and they can move resolutions on matters of public interest. In all these ways the legislative council exercises a great and salutary influence on the general administration."

"Within the last few months the Indian government has accepted and acted upon resolutions brought forward by distinguished Indian non-official members of council on questions of great importance, including the matter of the abolition of the system of indentured emigration from India and the representation of India at the imperial conference. These two instances show how real and effective is the influence of the legislative council as an organ of public opinion."

"The sphere of influence which local self-government affords is still wider. Local and municipal boards and corporations, constituted on a representative basis and exercising self-governing powers, cover the country in a network. While these bodies are not free from public control, the policy is to relax it as the level of public morality and public spirit rises, as it undoubtedly is rising."

"In a recent resolution the government of India expressed itself as satisfied that the system of local self-government has been justified by results. It reports vitality and growth on all sides. Increased reliance on the non-official element in local bodies is declared to be one of the cardinal principles in the government's policy. That this declaration is of great importance will be better understood when it is borne in mind how largely the non-official element in India preponderates. Take the latest figures for municipalities as an illustration; there are more than 700 of them in British India, representing a total population within municipal limits of 17,000,000 people. Out of 5,700 members of municipal committees, nearly 90 per cent are Indians. In rural districts the proportion of Indians on the local bodies is even greater."

PEOPLE TAKE ACTIVE PART IN PUBLIC AFFAIRS

"In these and many other ways the people of India take a large, active and influential part in public affairs and in making of the laws which they live. Although the government may be called a bureaucracy, or government by officials, it should be remembered that the vast majority of the officials are Indians themselves. Indians are found almost exclusively in the lower ranks of the service, while in the higher ranks the proportion of Indians continues steadily to increase. It should be realized that the responsibilities and duty of officers in each of these services are considerable."

"There long have been Indian members on the Council of the Secretary of State in London and on the Executive Councils of the Local Governments in India. In the Executive Council of the Viceroy himself, which forms the supreme government in India, the important department of education is under the charge of a distinguished Indian, Sir Chettur Sankaran Nair, and before his appointment the legal membership was twice held by Indians. The executive council are bodies that somewhat resemble the United States Cabinet, but with the important difference that members of the executive council are also members of the corresponding legislative council, and must answer for their department, and meet the criticisms of the elected members in public debates."

VIRGINIA BULL MOOSE AND REPUBLICANS FAR APART

Breach Wide, but Complexion of Things May Change When Chicago Convention Opens.

NORFOLK, VA., May 27.—National Republicans and national Bull Moose may get together on a candidate at Chicago, and probably will, but Virginia Republicans and Virginia Bull Moose are as wide apart as when the breach first was made, four years ago. They do not agree on the candidate for President, and they do not agree on State politics. Virginia Republicans are for Hughes, and the Progressives are for Roosevelt. More than that, they are against Hughes. They do not want him, and do not hesitate to say so.

This difference, however, is only of academic interest. When the convention assemblies at Chicago things will begin to look different, and, if the national leaders think it best, the Virginia Bull Moose will be found voting for Hughes. On the other hand, if Roosevelt manages to dominate the convention, the Virginia G. O. P. may be found lined up for the erstwhile Progressive.

Of more importance, because it is wider and deeper, is the breach within the State. The Progressive leaders, especially State Chairman Percy Stephenson, are bitterly opposed to the Roosevelt combination in Virginia. He is as bitter as to what he alleges to be the combination between Republican National Committee

Alvah H. Martin and some of the Democratic leaders. So strong is this feeling on the part of the Bull Moose leaders in this section of the State, at any rate, that the nomination of a candidate for Congress this summer is becoming more and more probable. The Republicans already have a candidate in the person of Luther B. Way, a young Norfolk attorney, and the Democrats will name a candidate in the primary of August 1.

The contest for the Democratic nomination in this district is now a four-cornered one. E. E. Holland, J. Edward Cole, J. Peter Holland and Harry L. Maynard are the candidates. It is not thought probable that any other will enter, although Rear-Admiral Dillingham, U. S. N., has asked permission of the Navy Department to make the race on a preparedness platform without forfeiture of his pay as a retired naval officer. If this permission is granted, Admiral Dillingham will be a candidate, but whether in the Democratic primary or as an independent in the general election is not yet known.

Held for Auto Theft.

W. J. Womack was sent to the grand jury from Police Court yesterday on a charge of stealing an automobile from W. B. Davis. Policeman J. H. Harris, who had been informed Friday night of the theft of the machine, found Womack driving it in Jackson Ward early yesterday morning. Womack, it is said, claims that he purchased the machine from a man who approached him in a confectionery.

Astonishing Power of Iron to Give Strength to Broken Down Nervous People

Physician Says Ordinary Nuxated Iron Will Increase Strength of Debilitated Folk 300 Per Cent in Two Weeks' Time in Many Instances.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—In a recent discourse Dr. E. Sauer, a well-known specialist who has studied widely both in Europe and America, said: "If you were to make an actual blood test on all people who are ill you would probably be greatly astonished at the exceedingly large number who lack iron. Iron is supplied to their multitude of dangerous symptoms disappear. Without iron the blood at once loses the power to change food into living tissue, and therefore nothing you eat does you any good; you don't get the strength out of it. Your food merely passes through your system like corn through a mill with the rollers so wide apart that the mill can't grind. As a result of this continuous blood and nerve starvation, people become generally weakened, nervous and all run down, and frequently develop all sorts of conditions. One is too thin; another is burdened with unhealthy fat; some are so weak they can hardly walk; some think they have dyspepsia, kidney or liver trouble, some can't sleep at night; others are sleepy and tired all day; some fussy and irritable; some thin and bloated; but all lack physical power and endurance. In such cases it is worse than foolishness to take stimulating medicines or narcotic drugs, which only whip up your flagging vital powers for the moment, maybe at the expense of your life later on. No matter what any one tells you, if you are not strong and well, you owe it to yourself to make the following test: See how long you can work or how far you can walk without becoming tired. Next take two Ave-

grain tablets of ordinary nuxated iron three times per day after meals for two weeks. Then try your strength again and see for yourself how much you have gained. I have seen dozens of ailing all the time people who were nervous, run-down, and even triple, their strength and endurance, and entirely get rid of their symptoms of dyspepsia, liver and other troubles in from ten to fourteen days' time simply by taking iron in the proper form, and this after they had in some cases been doctoring for months without obtaining any benefit. You can talk as you please about all the wonders wrought by new remedies, but when you come down to hard facts there is nothing like good old iron to put color in your cheeks and good sound, healthy flesh on your bones. It is also a great nerve and stomach strengthener and the best blood builder in the world. The only trouble was that the old forms of inorganic iron, like tincture of iron, iron acetate, etc., often ruined people's teeth, upset their stomachs and were not assimilated, and for these reasons they frequently did more harm than good. But with the discovery of the newer forms of organic iron all this has been overcome. Nuxated iron, for example, is pleasant to take, does not injure the teeth and is almost immediately beneficial."

NOTE—The manufacturers of Nuxated Iron have such unshaken confidence in its potency that they authorize the announcement that they will forfeit \$1000 to any charitable institution if they cannot take any man or woman under sixty who lacks iron and increase their strength 300 per cent or over in four weeks' time, provided they have no serious organic trouble. Also, they will refund your money in any case in which Nuxated Iron does not at least double your strength in ten days' time. It is dispensed in this city by Trangle Drug Co., Polk Miller Drug Stores, Childre Drug Co. and all other druggists.—Adv.

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